# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $12
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


Fom the Richmond Examiner. of Monday.

THE ENEMY ACROSS THE RAPID ANN—HIS PARTIAL REPULSE.—We learn from an officer who reached here yesterday immediately from General LEE's lines, that on Saturday evening the enemy, in heavy force, crossed the Rapid Ann at three fords: Morton's, Raccoon Ford and Barnett's—the last about three miles from Orange Court House, and the others lower down the river. At two of the fords, Morton's and Barnett's, the enemy was repulsed and driven across the river. At last accounts the enemy was on the other side of the river, except at Barnett's, where firing yesterday morning denoted some action. It is supposed that this movement of the enemy is merely intended to engage LEE's attention, and to cover his movements on the Peninsula.

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RICHMOND THREATENED.—Some days ago a report was obtained by the authorities here from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed designs of the enemy.

At nine o'clock Saturday night, a force of the enemy, numbers not known, but consisting of cavalry with some artillery, made a demonstration at Bottom's bridge and drove in our pickets.

This news was not generally communicated to the public until Sunday morning; the first signal of excitement being the tap of the alarm bell, which readily summoned the second class militia and the local forces in Capitol Square, and at other places of rendezvous.

A dispatch was also received early yesterday morning from Gen. Wade Hampton, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the enemy was threatening an advance. A train was dispatched to his relief.

In the meantime, out of the excitement in Richmond had been suddenly produced the most wild and extravagant rumors, the enumeration of which would be idle and tedious.

In the progress of the day these reports assumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy made another demonstration on Colonel Shingler's lines yesterday morning, and, in this instance, were repulsed, some two or three companies being engaged on our side.

The force of enemy was not uncovered but as far as it could be perceived consisted of five regiments, mostly cavalry; it being doubtful, of course, whether they were an advance guard or the entire force.

It was not thought necessary yesterday to move the local forces beyond the city fortifications; and the disposition of other troops was made to hold the enemy in check.

Lieutenant General Hood was assigned to the command of all the defensive forces, and took the field at an early hour yesterday.

LATER.

After their demonstration in the morning at Bottom's bridge, the enemy, or a considerable detachment of his cavalry, crossed the York River railroad near Dispatch station, and attempted to ford the Chickahominy at Grapevine bridge, or what is more commonly known as McClellan's bridge; evidently intending to get in our rear. They found it impossible to ford the Chickahominy here, on account of the large amount of felled timber in the swamp. After an ineffectual attempt to get through the swamp they retired in the direction of Talleysville, which is about eight miles from Bottom's bridge.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon information was brought in by our scouts that a large force of the enemy, which had been massed at Barhamsville in the morning, had moved forward to Tallysville, and was then advancing. The entire force of the enemy is distinctly stated as follows: *Three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery.* This is reliable.

It is probable the demonstration of the enemy yesterday was merely intended as a reconnoisance, and is preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers which precludes the idea that he only meditates a raid.

We have no report of any casualties in the fire at Bottom'e Bridge. But it is supposed that we used our artillery with effect. After the enemy abandoned his position, there were found nine dead horses, six Yankee caps and a fresh grave.

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TWO CAVALRYMEN MURDERED BY NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We learn that on Friday last, two members of the Prince William cavalry, named Davis and Reynolds, succeeded in capturing four negroes in the Yankee service, belonging to the "Home Guard" of Fairfax county.—The cavalrymen took the negroes to Dumfries, and, on Friday night placed them in an unoccupied house. Having imprudently fallen to sleep, the cavalrymen were attacked and overpowered by the negroes, their skulls cleft by some sharp instrument, and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner.—They were found next morning weltering in their blood, and lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of the terrible tragedy which had befallen them.

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THE NEWBERN AFFAIR.—A dispatch received Saturday at the War Department from Major-General WHITING, estimates, by the admission of prisoners, the enemy's loss in the fight at Batchelor's creek at *fifteen hundred men.* The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

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SUPPLIES IN THE SOUTHWEST.—It is said that a large area of rich lands in North Mississippi will be cultivated this spring under the protection which General FORREST has assured the planters against Yankee raids. Heretofore the people of this part of the Confederacy have been very much dispirited, and have been removing their negroes and abandoning their plantations. Orders have been issued for the repair of the bridge on the Missouri and Tennessee railroad, over the Yallabusha, at Grenada. This accomplished, a new field from which to obtain needed supplies will be once more accessible.

—

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.—It is generally reported that, for some time past, the House of Representatives has been considering in secret session, a bill to suspend the *habeas corpus*: and it is believed by a portion of the public that the bill has been passed in this branch of Congress "with certain reservations."


# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. VOL. I—No. 14.


### Woman's wit and Fidelity.

The following passage in the life of Gustavus Vana, when that distinguished monarch took refuge from the Danish usurper in Dalecarlia, to mature his noble plan for the deliverance of his country is truly dramatic:

On a little hill stood a very ancient habitation, of so simple an architecture that you would have taken it for a hind's cottage, instead of a palace that, in times of old, has been the abode of nobility. It consisted of a long farm like constructure, formed of fir, covered in a strange fashion with seals, and odd ornamental twistings in the carved wood; but the spot was hallowed by the virtues of its heroic mistress, who saved by her presence of mind, the life of the future deliverer of her country. Gustavus having by an evil accident been discovered in the mines, beut his course towards this house, then inhabited hy a gentleman of the name of Pearson, whom he had known in the armies of the late administrator. Here he hoped, from the obligations he had formerly laid on the officer, that he should at least find a safe retreat. Pearson received him with every mark of friendship—nay, treated him with the respect and submission which noble minds are proud to pay to the truly great, when robbed of their external honors. He exclaimed with such vehemence against the Danes that, instead of awaiting a proposal to take up arms, he offered, unasked, to try the spirit of the mountaineers, and declared that himself and his vassals would be the first to set an example, and turn out under the command of his beloved General. Gustavus relied on his word, and, promising not to name him to any while he was absent, some days afterwards saw Pearson leave the house to put his design in execution. It was, indeed, a design, and a black one. Under the specious cloak of a zealous affection for Gustavus, the traitor was contriving his ruin. The hope of making his court to the Danish tyrant, and the expectation of a large reward, induced him to sacrifice his honor to his ambition, and, for the sake of a few ducats, violate the most sacred laws of hospitality by betraying his guest. In pursuance of that base resolution, he proceeded to one of Christiern's officers commanding in the province, and informed him that Gustavus was his prisoner.

Having committed this treachery, he had not the courage to face his victim, but telling the Dane how to surprise the prince, who, he said, believed himself under the protection of a friend, he proposed taking a wider circuit home, while they, apparently unknown to him, rifled it of its treasure. "It will be an easy matter," said he, "for my wife knows that it is Gustavus." The officer at the head of a party of well armed soldiers, marched directly to the lake. The men invested the house; while the leader abruptly entering found Pearson's wife, according to the fashion of those days, employed in culinary preparations. At some distance further sat a young man in a rustic garb, topping off the knots from the broken branch of a tree.—The officer told her he came in King Christian's name to demand the rebel Gustavus, who he knew was concealed under the roof. The dauntless woman never changed color; she immediately guessed the man whom her husband had introduced as a miner's son to be the Swedish hero. The door was blocked up by the soldiers. In an instant she replied, without once glancing at Gustavus, who eat motionless with surprise, "If you mean the melancholy gentleman my husband has had here these two days, he has just walked out in the wood, on the other side of the hill.—Some of these soldiers may readily seize him as he has no arms with him." At this moment suddenly turning her eyes on Gustavus, she flew up to him, catching the stick out of his hand, exclaimed in an angry voice, "Unmannerly wretch! What, sit before your better! Don't you see the King's officers in the room? Get out of my sight or some of them shall give you a drubbing." As she spoke she struck him a blow on the back with all her strength, and opening a side-door, "There, get into the scullery," cried she, "it is the fittest places for such company," and giving him another knock she flung the stick after him, and shut the door. "Sure," added she, in a great heat, "never was woman plagued with such a lout of a slave." The officer begged she would not disturb herhelf on his account; but she, affecting great reverence for the King, and respect for his representative, prayed him to enter her parlor, while she brought him some refreshments.—The Dane civilly complied, perhaps glad enough to get from the side of a shrew; and she immediately flew to Gustavus, whom she had bolted in, and, by means of a back passage, conducted him to the lake where the fishers' lay, and giving him directions to an honest curate across the lake, committed him to Providence.

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RAISE VEGETABLES.—We commend the advice of the Columbus Georgia Times, to our own people. That paper says:

We again urge our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes. There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negrees included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke houses of planters must furnish the subsistence. The meat rations of the negroes must be reduced to at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables this is svfficient or will do very well. Without that adition the negroes will suffer. Let every planter, then, put in at least a half acre in collards to every ten hands. If he will manure the ground highly, that half acre will be worth to him a thousand dollars or more. Now is is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them. In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopts this advice.

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Integrity is the basis of all respectability—personal or national. Let the Government maintain its integrity. Our armies may be beaten; our coast swept by hostile fleets; our country overrun by the myrmidons of power—but if the Government keeps its faith, it will rally its whole people to its support, and sooner or later plant its victorious standard upon a redeemed and regenerated land. The Government must not repudiate its currency.

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The weather for the past week has been surpassingly fine for army operations.

ANOTHER "ELEGANT EXTRACT."—The last Raleigh Standard says:—

"The Observer says we have "confessed that we used to abuse Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer, and others, as untrue to the South." This is not true."

This is not what the Observer said, and very shabby conduct is it in the Standard to profess to quote our statement, and begin at the very middle of our sentence, where there is not even a comma, and end by omitting the material part of the sentence. Here is what the Observer said, referring to some mis-statements made by the Standard as to the private business of the Editors of the Observer:

"Some of these days, for 'party purposes' the Standard may admit that it made them only for "party purposes," just as some time ago we are informed that it confessed that it used to abuse Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer and many others as untrue to the South, not because they were so, but, for "party purposes."

Now let us see whether our informant told truth. We make proof that he did.

From the Raleigh Standard, April 23, 1862.

"*The Register and Gov. Graham*—The Editor of the Register is resorting to the files of the Standard in 1846, for the purpose of showing what we then thought and said of Governor Graham. * * * * Now, we admit that we used every word which the Register has copied from the Standard against Gov. Graham. We did so in the heats of party strife, and for party purposes."*

We think that is enough. It is scarcely worth while to waste time looking over old issues of the Standard for similar confessions as to the causes of its malignant abuse of the others named. The point we made against the Standard is fully established. And what a position has the Standard chosen for itself! Is there another in all the bounds of North Carolina that would confess to having abused a political opponent, not because that opponent *deserved* abuse, but for "PARTY PURPOSES?" How corrupt to *do* this—how shameless to confess it!

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*The portion omitted, for which we have substituted these asterisks, is merely some abuse of the Editor of the Register.

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A SPUNKY LITTLE TOWN.—There is a spunky little town up in Alabama by the name of Guntersville. In July, 1862, a large force of the enemy arrived before and demanded its surrender, but its citizens coolly refused. The enemy charged, took and burned half the town down. But it seems the place was not conquered; for on the 22d of January another demand for its surrender was made, which was peremptorily refused, when the town was shelled from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the afternoon. The "garrison," consisting of ten old men and twenty-five women and children, was bravely "holding out" at last accounts.

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BLOCKADE RUNNING.—A gentleman from Nassau who is well informed in regard to blockade running there, says the N. Y. Times, states that seamen are paid sixty dollars a month, in gold; that freight to Wilmington, where most of the vessels go, is one hundred and fifty dollars per ton, payable in gold, and in advance; that those who successfully make one round trip, which occupies, on average, three weeks, can afford to lose vessel and and cargo on the next, so immense is the profit. All the blockade running vessels are painted lead color, and are piloted by Northern pilots, whose pay is enormous. Since the active and sucessful efforts to prevent shipments from this port have been taken, the plan has been adopted, and is being carried out, to send good hence to canada per railroad. Large quantities have recently, it is stated been forwarded to St. John's whence they are shipped to Nassou.

## Miscellaneous.


**For Hire for the Balance of the Year.**—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.
Apply at this office. 13-d1w

**Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmore's** No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.
These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.
JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

**Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred** acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
WM. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

**NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits** will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m


**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,** WARREN COUNTY, } *COURT OF EQUITY.*

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

*Against*

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.
Issued 1st day of February, 1864.
2-w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

## Miscellaneous.


**Wanted to purchase.**—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

**For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty** years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.
Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C.

**Mrs. H. W. Miller,**
BOARD
By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day, $ 12
jan 16-d1y

**Oxford Female College.—The twenty-** sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

**WANTED**—1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED*; The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-d1w P. FERRALL.

**Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox** has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

**Notice.—On the First day of every** month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

**HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.
For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

**$50 Reward.—Runaway from the** Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
10-6t.

**North Carolina Volunteer Navy Com-** pany.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:
C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. P. PARSLEY, Jr., ALEX'R OLDHAM, W. D. SMITH. } Wilmington.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, J. R. GREEN, } Durham's
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.
The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:
C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.
Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or desposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

**Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted.**—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.


## Military.

**Head-Quarters Examining Board,** Seventh Congressional District, N. C., Lexington, Jan. 26, 1864. The undersigned, one of the members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoint the following times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the District:

63th Regt., N. C. Militia, Davidson county, Lexington, February 20, 22, 23, 24.
66th Regt., N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, February, 25, 26, 27, 29.
83rd, Regt., N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, March 2, 3, 4, 5.
80th Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', March 7, 8, 9, 10.
81st Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', March 11, 12, 14, 15.
62d Regt., N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, March 17, 18, 19, 21.
51st Regt., N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, March 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.
49th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', 30, 31, April 1, 2.
50th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', April 4, 5, 6, 7.
63d Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
64th Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', April 16, 18, 19, 20.

P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chairman Examining Board,
7th Cong. District, N. C.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
LEXINGTON, Jan. 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. County Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to re-enroll all persons in their counties between the ages of 18 and 45, in accordance with General Order, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C, and have them present at the above times and places for medical examination, revision of former exemptions, &c.

II. This call embraces all persons between the conscript ages who have heretofore been exempted, detailed or discharged from any source, or for any cause whatever, including persons who have furnished substitutes, as well as those discharged from the army, and all male white persons who have arrived at the age of eighteen, and all others who have not heretofore been enrolled.

III. Enrolling Officers will only order a fourth of the conscripts of a Militia Regiment to report on each of the appointed days and require each man to bring with him three day's rations.

IV. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear will be treated as deserters.

V. The notice to conscripts is deemed sufficient to allow them ample time for arranging their domestic affairs, and no application from parties to be allowed to remain at home beyond the time appointed for their departure for camp, will be entertained.

J. M. LITTLE, Capt.
and Chief Enrolling Officer
12-4t 7th Congressional District, N. C.

## Military.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

**General Orders No. 14.—The following** order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, February 1, 1864.
EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.

1. ALL PRISONERS heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether OFFICERS, SOLDIERS or CIVILIANS, received at City Point, BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1864, are hereby DECLARED EXCHANGED.

2. All OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time PRIOR TO THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

ROBT. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.
10-6t.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C. OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

**In Obedience to General Orders No. 1,** Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

**The following circular from Bureau of** Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.
By order COL. MALLETT,
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.* Comd'g Cons. for N. C.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.
CIRCULAR, No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month


**Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to** purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.



# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.


## Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 28, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.
By order Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
R. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.
*General Orders,* No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 26th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862; *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.
By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1 dfeb15.

Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

**Confederate States of America, Engi-** neer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signature, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .
Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Signed in duplicate.)
——————[Seal.]
Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.
W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-** vember 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

**Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan.,** 16, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE.
EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20-2w Surgeon Genera

## For Sale or Rent.


**HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRI-** vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

**BLANKS** Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

# THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜


It is but natural and just to suppose that the President of the Confederate States, and his Cabinet, before recommending to Congress the measures necessary for the defence of the nation and the proper means for carrying those measures into effect, have taken the best and wisest counsel that they could procure. Their individual interests are identified with the Confederacy. Its success will be their glory; its downfall their destruction. We may take it for granted then, that the Military bill prepared upon this joint recommendation, embodied the opinion of the highest, the ablest and the most competent minds in the army. That, that great officer, Generel Lee, and those other compeers in ability and patriotism—Generals Johnston, Beauregard, Polk, Longstreet and others, have all been consulted, and that the plan of strengthening the army and establishing the system of defence has been matured under their advice. We wish now to put a plain question of common sense:—which is the more likely to know the necessities of the country, those who are daily studying these necessities—who have opportunities for more full and better information—or, the people who remain at home—editors, speculators, principals of substitutes, critics who never fight, but descant on how other people ought to do it?

As a matter of plain reason there can be no doubt upon the question. Surely, they who lead the armies, who have daily reports of the number of their men and the effective strength of their commands, they who reconnoitre the enemy, learn his strength, find out his plans, and come to the possession of his method of putting them in execution, surely, with all these opportunities, they know far better than we here at home, what force is necessary to meet the preparations of the foe.

Another question:—which is the more interested to decide these matters rightly? In one sense, we are all equally interested—for success ensures the independence of all—gives us a speedier peace, and bestows upon us the blessings of liberty. In another sense, *they*, our military commanders and soldiers, have a deeper interest than we have who are not actually in the field. They are immediately in face of the peril—they suffer the rigors, endure the privations and fight the battles of the war—they make no profits and they receive no gains. The pride of victory is their reward: the humiliation of defeat ther punishment; their ultimate hope, the gratitude of a liberated people. Besides, the main body of the critics at home are not disinterested. If the ranks are filled up, it must be by incorporating themselves;—and this they are averse to. If the conscript age is extended, many must exchange the comforts of home for duty in the field. Principals, who have been already handsomely requited, must meet the necessity and shoulder arms. There is no danger either, that those eminent men who advise the passage of a strong Military Bill, will hazard other interests for the sake of numerical force in the army. They understand the necessity of leaving farmers to till the soil and provide the necessary food; mechanics to carry on the trades necessary to the comfort of army and people; what State officers are needed for the performance of public duties; and there is not the slightest danger that the public interest will be sacrificed in any one of these particulars. On the contrary, by entrusting the head of the Government with the power of detail, and for limited times, many vexatious questions will be avoided—*the "chaff" will be winnowed from the wheat*"—and while *useful* men at home will be left in their avocations for the public benefit, *the useless* will be put in camp. The fathers who have sons in the field; the wives who have husbands, all who have relations and friends, are deeply interested to aid in sending all to share the perils and strengthen in battle the hands of their dear ones who have all along been required to fight against too heavy odds.

The soldiers need help. They call for it. As their friend we call for it in their behalf. Let *no one be left at home who is not more useful here*. The soldiers will appreciate this legislation. Congress will earn the everlasting gratitude of the soldier, if it legislates to increase the number of our troops as much as possible. And the parents, and families, and kindred, and friends of the soldier will rejoice at the act. No one is the soldier's friend who throws obstacles in the way of this necessary and just legislation. We will recur to this subject again.

THE CAVALRY in Mississippi has been divided into two parts; all north of Grenada and in West Tennessee is under command of Major General Forrest; all south of an imaginary line running through Grenada east and west and in Louisiana, is under command of Major General S. D. Lee. General Forrest's headquarters will be at Como, in Panola county, and General Lee's at Jackson.

OUR PRESIDENT'S HOME.—The home of President Davis and his brother Joe, in Mississippi, is now in the hands of the Yadkees. They have converted it, say their papers, into a negro camp. The estate was once highly improved, but it is now in mournful ruins.—But our President has a home in the hearts of his countrymen that will never be destroyed even by the ravages of time.

## Our Recent Successes.

In the interval between the protection of campaigns and the putting of them in execution—when general advances of the opposing armies are forbidden by the condition of the roads and the state of the weather—our various commands have not rested idly in winter quarters.

We have the pleasure of chronicling various important and brilliant successes, showing the metal of our soldiers and the skill of their commanders. Gen. Longstreet has effectually pushed the enemy back into Knoxville and closed him in there with his hospitals crowded with small pox, dependent on long lines of transportation for his supplies; while our troops are in possession of the rich valley around Russellsville extending towards the Cumberland Gap. That veteran and indefatigable officer, Gen. Early, is doing industrious service in the valley, having captured, by the Yankee accounts, 500 or 600 prisoners, horses, cattle and supplies. Gen. Rosser, of the cavalry, has just taken ninety-three wagons loaded with commissary stores, and sent in fifty of them, with seventy prisoners, twelve hundred cattle and five hundred sheep.

The reconnoisance towards Newbern, was successful in capturing three hundred or more prisoners, in killing and wounding over a hundred of the enemy, in destroying a powerful gunboat, in breaking up the Railroad between Newbern and Morehead city, and in securing valuable supplies. Col. Jordan's command of the North Carolina 31st, under Capt. Sturdivant, has met one of those *awful* gunboats, in fair fight, and totally destroyed it; capturing a handsome string of Yankees, and solving the question of the vulnerability of these dreaded monsters. Altogether, these desultory movements are highly favorable indications—the harbingers, we firmly believe, of grander and more enduring success.

We must invoke the protection of the Post Office Department at Richmond against the imposition practised upon us in the delivery of *The Confederate* to its subscribers. A day or two ago we complained about the failure to deliver the paper at the Post Offices along the R. & G. Railroad on Tuesday of last week. One of the Route Agents lays the blame on the P. O. in this city. What say those who make up the mails here?

On Monday last the package of *The Confederate* for Forestville was not delivered. Whose fault was that? We know, it was put in the P. O. here hours before the train left.

On Saturday last at Hillsboro', and perhaps Greensboro', the *Daily Confederate* for Thursday, Friday and Saturday were all delivered at the same time.

There must be gross mismanagement or wanton neglect on the part of employees in the Postal arrangements, or these outrageous blunders (if not intentional mistakes) could not occur. We have gone to great expense and labor to get up our establishment, and the utmost pains is taken to supply our rapidly increasing list of subscribers with the paper promptly and regularly; and we will not submit to be thwarted in this purpose by the wicked designs or culpable negligence of those whose duty it is to attend to their delivery. We call upon Postmaster General Reagan to ferret out the guilty parties. We do not positively *know* who they are, but if asked for our *opinion*, we shall not hesitate to give it to the Department or its Agents.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, complaints have reached us also from Charlotte of three issues of The Confederate being received by one mail; and from Fayetteville that the paper is almost always one day behind time. The remedy for this mismanagement will be applied in a few days. We will not submit to it.

CORRECTION.—In our article on "the Alexandra" yesterday, an awkward typographical blunder occurred. The sentence commencing—"There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which *are* occasions of *wars* between foreign countries interdicting," &c.,—should have read—"There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which on occasion of war between foreign countries interdicts so many occupations and militates against so many important interests." The error occurred in, the failure to properly correct the proof sheet.

We regret to learn that Mr. Lewis H. Padgett, of Beaufort County, who has been serving the people of Beaufort and Hyde as volunteer mail agent, conveying, papers, letters, supplies, &c., to and from the soldiers and their families, has been taken from his useful and benevolent work and ordered into camp.

Mr. Padgett was in the service for some time, until seriously wounded. After his recovery he devoted himself to the business referred to, carrying papers and frequently five to six hundred letters per week. His absence will be seriously felt, for without some mail line of the kind it will be impossible for the people of Beaufort, Hyde, and the lower part of Martin to communicate with their relatives in the army, or send them supplies. We concur with the Spirit of the Age that it is a hard case, and nothing would gratify the people of the Counties referred to more than to have Mr. Padgett detailed to resume his former work.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.—The Lynchburg Republican states that the rumor of another threatened raid upon the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, has been in circulation since Monday night last, but it is now ascertained that the report is entirely without foundation.

LIEUT. GEN. POLK has issued an order in his Department which will prevent traveling through our lines, and trading with the Yankee enemy.

## The Confederate Loan.

The close association with the good news of the decision of the English Court in favor of the Alexandra and the release of the Rappahannock, by order of the Emperor, is the rise of the Confederate loan in the stock market of London. This stock had been heavily depressed by the fall of Vicksburg—the failure at Gettysburg, and the removal of our army back into Virginia. Charleston, too, was closely beseiged, and it was scarce deemed possible that she could hold out, after the enemy got foothold on Morris' Island and brought to bear his immense force of iron clads. But Beauregard has conducted the defence; Charleston is still free from pollution. Battered and beaten, the iron monsters have hauled off, and England has heard their confession of disaster and defeat.

There is a firm conviction in the European mind, that our independence will be achieved. That most sensible and sensitive member of commercial society—CAPITAL—is confident of our success, and trustful of our honesty. The Confederate loan at fifty dollars in gold, in the London market, is equal to one thousand dollars here; and thus is English capital most plainly expressing its faith in our power and our will to redeem our national obligations.

While narrow-minded money holders here are afraid to touch Confederate Bonds—people over three thousand miles hence—thoroughly versed as to our political and military *status*—make them a matter of daily negotiation—paying for them in specie the value of one thousand dollars of our currency for a Bond of one hundred dollars.

It is high time for our own people to learn wisdom: the day is not far distant when he will be a fortunate man who can fold up his Confederate Bonds—when the hoarder of flour, and corn, and pork, and bacon, will mourn and lament that he did not sell them for Confederate money and turn that money into Confederate securities.

If Congress does not meditate the most wanton *felo de se*, it will hasten to catch up to the popular demand, and bring these times on.

## Bright and Brightening.

The release of the Alexandra and the Rappahannock—the rise of the Confederate loan to fifty dollars—the confident tone of the English press in our favor, and the glorious re-enlistment going on through all our army, the return of the absent and the filling up of the ranks, are not *all* the glad signs of the times now reacting on the popular heart.

The evident contrast, dark and portending on the enemy's side of the line, gives to our light a brighter lustre. Read the following from their own sheets, of "How they raise Troops in the North."

[From the New York Herald.

HOW THEY RAISE TROOPS IN THE NORTH.—When the facts in regard to the mode of procuring volunteers, white and colored, in this city and the country districts, are made known, the public will be forced to recognize a picture beside which all that Clarkson and Wilberforce once declaimed about the horrors of the slave trade, will be forgotten. "Hocussing," or the administration of drinks containing narcotic poison, has been for months one of the ordinary methods of promoting enlistments. False representations of every variety have also been in use, and in many cases the recruits have been compelled to swear in under threats of physical violence in case of refusal.

Nor is this the worst. Between the volunteer brokers and certain of the authorities there is at least *prima facie* evidence of something like complicity in a scheme of fraud, the most cruel, ruthless and gigantic that modern days have witnessed. In almost every street of our city, parents are lamenting the enlistment of their hapless sons, mere boys, between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who have been made drunk and then enlisted and robbed of every dollar of their bounty. Cases are on record, in which old, grey-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, have been carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their hair dyed, their general appearance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious juvenility, and then enlisted, their bounty money being the reward of the patriots engaged in this honorable business.—Cripples, with ruptures, hernia, varicose veins, pulmonary diseases, broken legs, broken arms, toothless, deaf, half sightless, hunchbacked, wrynecked, half fingerless, decrepit and idiotic, have been received into the service of the United States in certain of the rural districts, the brokers in these cases seldom giving their victims more than twenty or thirty dollars out of three to five hundred dollars which they have received for them through the criminal negligence of the town or local authorities.

What a horrible picture of fraud, wickedness and debauchery. Will Providence further such a cause? No christian will fear it.

But this is not all: No volunteer enlistments are going on in their army. Whole divisions are being mustered out who refuse to re-enlist, and those who are retained are bought by the most exorbitant bounties—from $800 to $1,000.

When the motive to fight thus becomes *wholly* mercenary, courage takes its departure. In the face of our soldiers, brave and faithful, fighting only for country, disdainful of gain, the poltroons above named become only food for gunpowder.

In the same proportion as their soldiers refuse to volunteer, and charge high prices when they are bought, so is their currency becoming depreciated, and the means of sustaining their credit more exhausted. Specie is flowing out of their vaults—European credit is shutting down on them—the bank of Enland having raised its rate of discount to seven per cent., dealing with them for specie must slacken—and if a good harvest shall bless Europe in the ensuing summer, and no grain be needed, then bankruptcy—crushing and overwhelming—such as the world hath never seen, is yawning at the feet of the Yankee nation, with folds as powerful as the anaconda, and throat as vast as a whale.

Let us relax no exertion. Let the Military bill include every one capable of bearing arms who is not more useful at home—especially *those who have seen no service*; most especially those who have pretended to be in the service, but whose own progress towards the battle field has always been in the rear, and away from it—a long distance in front—men who have ignobly run, and know it, and know that others know it, yet have the audacity to talk and write of *their views* and *their intentions*, as if they deserved to have any. They ought to be thankful that they have life, and others to fight for them; and the time is at hand when these men, brazen as they are, would give millions if they could be so situated that nobody in the wide world would know they were in existence.

GEN. BRAGG.—This true patriot, tried soldier, and able commander, is now on a visit to his numerous friends and admirers, in Eufala, Ala. His stay, says the Spirit of the South, will be very short, on account of the imperative nature of his public duties. We trust he will soon be assigned a place where his great experience, skill and ability, will aid our cause in the future as much as they have done in the past.

[For The Confederate.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN *who Died at Martinsburg, Va., both in Hospital and Private Quarters, from June 17th, to September 19th, 1863.*

Private Jas Fleming, Co E, 43d N C T, Typhoid Fever, June 18th.

Private R H Robinson, Co A, 30th N C T, Typhoid Pneumonia, June 18th.

Sergt A L Hammond, Co G, 26th Ala. Typhoid Fever, June 18th.

Private B T Stewart, Co A, 45th N C T, Typhoid Fever, June 19th.

Private Calvin Moore, Co C, 43d N C T, Typhoid Pneumonia, June 23d.

Orderly Sergeant R W Turner, Co B, 57th Va., Typhoid Pneumonia, June 25th.

Private K Lawson, Co. G, 53d N C, Dysentery, June 29th.

Private J H Westbrook, Co G, 2nd N C, Typhoid Fever, June 29th.

Private A E Millaway, Co B, 45th N C, Typhoid Fever, July 2d.

Private R L Beaman Co G, 4th N C, Typhoid Pneumonia, July 6th.

Private E Hudson, Co E, 5th Fla, wound, July 11th.

Private J W Wise, Co K, 47th Alabama, wound, July 8th.

Private James McBeeb, Co B, 48th Ala, wound, July 9th.

Private James Camble, Co E, 10th La, died on the Road, July 13th.

Private G M Summer, Co H, 13th S C, wound, July 15th.

Private Bryant Cunion, Co C, 12th Georgia, Typhoid Fever, June 15th.

Private W H Spece, Co H, 5th N C Cav, Hospital. Gangrene, July 15th.

Capt Hughs, A A G Pettigrew's Brigade, wound, July 16th.

Private G N Boling, Co F, 1st Tennessee, wound, July 15th.

Private H Watkins, Co E, 47th N C, Fever, July 17th.

Private Geo Hayth, Co C, 2d Va, Cavalry, Fever, July 17th.

Private Tillman Bowers, Co B, 59th Ga, wounds, July 18th.

Private A F Taylor, Co B, 32d N C, Typhoid Fever, July 23d.

Private Nathan Barrington, Co F, 2d N C, wounds, July 21st.

Private J W Kennedy, Co F, 13th Ala, wounds, July 22d.

Adjutant H C Lucas, 11th N C T wounds, July 24th.

Lieut —— Franklin, Co B, 2nd Ga, wound in brain, July 13th.

Capt N L Dickerson, Co D, 2nd Georgia, Pyemia, from wound, July 30th.

Col J H Morehead, 45th N C, Typhoid Fever, July 3d.

Private J Fulton, Co D, 2d Miss., wound, July 25th.

Private Jno Weaver, Co D, 2d Va Infantry, wound, July 29th.

Lieut W J Broadfoot, Co E, 1st Maryland Battalion, wound, August 4th.

Rufus Irvin, Happy Home, P O, Burke County, N C, 26th N C T, died in country, July 16th.

Lieut W W Broughton, Co B, 2d S C Cav, wound, September 9th.

Private A Patterson, Co D, 53d N C Typhoid Fever, September 2d.

Lieut Judson C Sapp, 2d Ga, wounds, September 19th.

It will doubtless be highly gratifying to the friends and relatives of these *devoted soldiers*, whom the fortunes of war have slain, far from home, in the enemy's lines, to know they died not neglected and despised. The elegant and heroic matrons and maidens of Martinsburg—with noble sympathetic hearts and willing hands—ministered as "Angels" to their wants. Many were kindly nursed in private families; whilst those in the Hospitals were by no means neglected. All were neatly buried in Episcopal and Green Hill Cemeteries, and their last resting place plainly marked. The devoted ladies of Martinsburg watch over their graves with jealous eyes and often visit and strew them with flowers in token of their undying devotion to our cause. All praise to the generous, self-sacrificing and devoted ladies of Martinsburg Va.

ALPHA.

Richmond Sentinel and Fayetteville Observer please copy.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—We have heard it estimated that the outward cargo of the Advance, on her every trip, is worth five times as much in England as the cost of what she brings back. And we can well believe it, since we learn that she has just gone out with upwards of 700 bales of cotton, worth in England about $200,000. Cotton is now dear abroad, whilst the shoes and blankets and cloths purchased by Gov. Vance are cheap there. It results that the State must be accumulating a fund of sterling exchange in England. Probably the cotton did not cost as much in currency as it produces in gold in England. And as the government pays for the supplies furnished to the soldiers, the operation is evidently not a losing one. The good fortune which has attended this sagacious enterprize of the Governor is as marked as its effect in distinguishing the N. Carolina troops as the best clad of any in the army.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP.—As the following may be of interest to our industrious housewives, we publish it: "The root of the buckeye, when boiled with woolen goods, forms a rich strong lather, superior in every way to soap for cleaning woolens."

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


## Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.

Some days ago both houses, in secret session, passed a bill to impose regulations on foreign commerce, and a bill to prohibit the introduction of negroes after the first of March. The President has approved both, and the injunction of secrecy was removed to-day.

The first section prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, military naval stores, sugar, molasses and rice; and forfeits any vessel, vehicle, slaves and animals engaged in loading or transporting such articles; and all persons concerned are declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, except under special permit under rules prescribed by the President.

The second section enumerates a long list of prohibited articles, and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity in common use alone, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe a maximum of foreign prices at and within which importations of articles, partly or wholly cotton, flax, wool and silk shall be make. Any articles imported contrary to this act, is forfeited, and the owner required to pay double the value thereof. Both acts to exbire on the day of a treaty of peace.

The Senate passed in secret session, and removed secrecy from an act to provide a Bureau of Foreign Supplies. It is now under consideration in secret sesion in the House.

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.

The report that Gen. Hood was temporarily assigned to the command of the troops for local defence was incorrect. He will resume command in the army of Tennessee.

The city papers will publish to-morrow an address from the President to the soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, elicited by the general re-enlistment of troops. They have never rendered service, he says, so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self sacrifices, which can adorn the character of warrior and patriot. The confidence of the people will be revived, and even the weak and timid shamed into silence, by the spectacle the soldiers present.

The coming Spring campaign opens auspiciously Whilst the ranks of our army are replenished the overstrained energies of the enemy are weakened by debt, dissensions, and consciousness of a bad cause. His campaign this year will be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality. Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty, independence and for preservation, all that renders life desirable to honorable men.

In conclusion, the President says his earnest prayer is, that God may shield and preserve the soldiers, for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of their friends and associations—those they most love.

## A Fight in Alabama.

SELMA, Feb. 8.

The Reporter has information of a fight between Lewis' squadron of cavalry and the enemy, near Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday last. The enemy, nine thousand strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river. Our forces numbered 400 only. The Reporter's correspondent says the Yankee force at Larkins' Ferry numbers at least 40,000.

## From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 9.

A flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing a number of ladies out of Knoxville, went out yesterday.

Gen. Morton's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caisson and a few wagons within four miles of Knoxville yesterday.

BAD EFFECTS.—We learn from good authority, that some persons in some of the counties west of this, have been writing to their sons, brothers and husbands in the army to come home, that the State is going to secede from the Confederacy. In this way some have already been induced to desert. This is one of the bad effects of the factious public meetings recently inaugurated.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian has been an ancient Spanish armor, no doubt, belonging to a "Knight of the Golden Fleece," three hundred years ago. It was found in one of the swamps of Florida, near Monticello, where it perhaps was lost by one of DeSoto's officers. It is of the most solid and substantial character—that for the head alone weighing twenty pounds, and impenetrable to musket or rifle balls.

FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.—A letter of business from a subscriber in Lincoln county, says:—

"The Convention scheme is an "ambition that o'erleaps itself." A decided reaction is going on in this part of the State. The thing is played out."

To the Observer we say "cease, viper, you bite a file."—*Raleigh Standard, 5th inst.*

The Standard is altogether mistaken. We are not biting a file. It is a *file* which is biting the Standard—a file of the Standard. Following the Standard to the animal kingdom for an illustration, we add that it seems to be "dog eat dog."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Sothern Confederacy will come out of this war the greatest fighting nation the world's history ever presented. Her men will stacks their arms in peace, the pluckiest warriors that ever sealed with blood their devotion to their country. A great and free people; a great and independent Power; an illustrious example for future generations, pointed back to, in comming time, as a bright example by all champions of liberty while the earth revolves.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

It is estimated that there are in the Confederacy eleven hundred thousand men able to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 45, and four hundred thousand under and above those ages who are capable for service. There is no possible chance for the Yankees to subjugate us if each man does his duty in whatever sphere he may act. Cheering must cease and all hands take fresh courage.

## From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb. 9, 1864.

*Editors Confederate:*—I have no news of interest to communicate to you this morning. However, the Yankee pickets were discovered feeling along our front in the neighborhood of Core Creek, on the Dover road, on day before yesterday. They were doubtless reconnoitering to learn if possible the whereabouts of our army.

Shooting and hanging deserters, mostly of Nethercutt's battalion, captured by our forces in front of Newbern last week, appears to be the order of the day amongst the military down here at this time.

Two belonging to Company B, 10th Regiment North Carolina Artillery, were hanged on Friday, last, and some twenty others will doubtless share the same fate in a few days.

The Standard and its tribe of emissaries are alone accountable for the blood of these poor misguided men.

Enclosed you will find a list of names accompanied with the cash. Send on the papers, and press forward with the good work. I can get you any number of subscribers. Toryism can and must be put down at all hazards.

## Morgan and His Men.

The Columbia Carolinian learns that the number of recruits who have flocked to the stand of Gen. Morgan, and now in camp awaiting his arrival, is upwards of two thousand. The General remarked to a gentleman in this city, however, that he would be satisfied with five hundred of his picked followers—a number which he can wield with much greater effectiveness than an entire brigade. From another source, at Richmond, we are informed that Kentuckians there were anxious that Buckner and Morgan should each rally around them all the troops inclined to fight under their banners, fully believing that the popularity of the two men would add thirty thousand men to the army. To this, it is reported, the President objected.

Since calls have been issued for "Morgan's men," hundreds, if not thousands, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, have besieged the General with applications, whose unanimity of spirit at once bespeaks the hold he has secured upon the popular heart. But it is impossible for all these expectants to secure the places they anticipate. Some must be content to take their places in the infantry. True patriotism will sacrifice preference.

IS IT RIGHT?—Is it right for those members of the Confederate Congress whose Districts and States are in possession of the Yankees, to be allowed to vote to tax and conscribe the people outside of their States? * * * We unhesitatingly pronounce this wrong.—No man whose district is in Yankee possession ought to be allowed a vote in Congress until he runs the Yankees out.—*Milton Chronicle.*

We find the above paragraph republished in some of our exchanges, and we copy it for the purpose of again calling attention to the fact that several members of our State Legislature occupy precisely the same situation that the members of Congress above alluded to do. Some 12 or 15 of our eastern counties are occupied by the enemy, several of them completely under the enemy's control. Yet those counties are represented in our Legislature, and the members vote to tax and conscribe (into the Home Guard) the people outside of their counties. Accordiug to the Chronicle's reasoning, we ought not to admit these members to seats in our Legislature until they run the Yankees out of their counties; and we believe the same rule would deprive one of our most worthy Representatives in Congress, Hon. W. H. N Smith, of his seat. Now, we submit if it would not be best for us North Carolinians to clear our own skirts of what is pronounced wrong, before we grumble and find fault with others. But we suppose it is considered right to allow certain members to hold seats in our Legislature because a large number of their constituents are within our lines and are affected by the laws of the Legislature. The same argument applies, with equal force, to certain members of Congress. If it is right in one case it is right in the other, and if wrong in one it is wrong in both. The Constitution of North Carolina allows every county to be represented, and so does the Constitution of the Confederate States allow each State and District in the Confederacy to be represented in Congress. We must change these Constitutions before we favor the disfranchisement of counties, districts and States.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

DEATH OF HON. JOHN A. WILCOX.—The Hon John A Wilcox, member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, from Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy at his boarding house, in this city, on the morning of the 7th inst.

The deceased was born in the State of North Carolina on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1819. Early in life, he emigrated, with his father, to the State of Tennessee, where he was raised and educated. He afterwards removed to the State of Mississippi. For a series of years he enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the people of that State. During one Legislature he was Secretary of the State Senate. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as Lieut. Col. of the Second Mississippi Regiment. After his return to his home he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1858 he removed to Texas. He was a prominent member of the Convention which adopted the ordinance of secession. He was afterwards elected to the present Confederate Congress, and re-elected, last August, for the next Congress.—*Enq.*

There is nothing connected with our separation from Yankee influence for which we should be more thankful than that we are completely cut off from Yankee literature. May we never more encounter such deleterious influences!—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*


## New Advertisements.

**Bank of Washington—at Greensboro',** Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

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**Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh,** Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.